

The famous 12th section, which we will quote in full in the next chapter of the day. By it the Southern chivalry bound themselves to silence agitation, neutrality on the slavery question, and considered, too, that in doing so, they had achieved a master-stroke of policy. They came home from Philadelphia, and made the welkin ring with self-laudations, for their triumph over the North in Congress. The Committee that was sent to their hands were bound at their mouths, gagged, but what of that, so were the hands and mouths of N-therners." That the South only asked to be let alone on the subject of slavery, and that the 12th section would effect this." Well, what has been the result?

Why the Southerners still partially wear the gag, and cuffs will not let us on slavery, which they charge on the 12th section, to be the great offence of Wigs and Democrats and stand off, as neutrals, in the great war waged in Congress and throughout the Union, between the Abolitionists and the Democracy. They declare that they agree to the 12th section, and yet will not let us on slavery. I admit that the contest is of vital importance to the South and the Union, but, as gentlemen, they must keep their word, although, by so doing, the South,

The Northerners either refused to Convention to be gagged, manacled, or slipped of their bridles, as soon as they returned home. The famous 12th section multiplied abolitionists at the North, and tied the hands of its enemies at the South. Barnum might be proud of such a splendid humbug, such a deep "take in." Including Bots' men, two-thirds of the Know-Nothing are now active allies of abolition. The other third are the sensible Southern gentlemen, who have been gagged, manacled, and thrown into prison, and who have now grown wiser, and open mouths—and boasted of the feat of their own policy hearing all hollow Maciavelli, Metternich, or Talleyrand. They have given their parole of honor, and, as Southern gentlemen, they would not break it to save the world, much less the Union.—The Whig endorses their leader, Mr. Fuller. He too is a gentleman! Well, the gentlemen have been gagged, manacled, and thrown into prison, and they lie in cages and handcuffs, while the tricksters, the

free as air and clamorous as harpies." We are not surprised that our neighbor of the Whig, greatly as he admires their chivalry, should not be willing to attach his name and his fortunes to such suicidal simplicity and folly. He flouts in their face the banner of independence, and at the very moment that he is waving it, he is listening humbly to the voice of the North. Nothing, they cannot be true to the South, for they are in honor bound not to agitate the slavery question. The North will agitate it. Agitation can only be met by counter agitation. The alleged evils of slavery can only be justified by *showing up continually* the far greater evils of freecociety. At the very moment the tide of battle was turning against the freecociety, the Whigs expected the enormous evils of free society, come such a odious and unchristian, to close our lips, to stop our press, and tie our hands. Abolition could not have devised a better scheme to insure success :

" XII.—The American party having arisen upon

the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of the Executive. It is a question which has been frequently asked, and which every citizen has a right to ask, whether the question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril, it has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union. And as the Executive has been unable to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which have been advanced, and as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject, in spirit and in substance. It is the duty of every citizen to yield to the laws, and to support them, and to avoid any opinions upon a subject so important as slavery, in unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense

power, under the Constitution, to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the States where it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union, because its Constitution does or does not recognize the institution of Slavery as a part of its social system; and expressly protesting any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit Slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of the National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of Slavery within the Territories of the United States, and that any interference by Congress with Slavery as it exists in the States would be a violation of the rights, the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the National faith."

and terminated in a manner which cannot be otherwise than highly satisfactory to newspaper publishers throughout the country. The defendant, Mr. Donnelly was the plaintiff and the Philadelphia jury assessed the damages to Mr. D. \$ character, from the publication of the alleged libel, at one dollar. We allude to the case solely with the view of bringing prominently before the public the principles laid down in the judge's charge to the jury. His honor said: "The plaintiff has shown that the defendant has had sexual intercourse with violence from his house with a young wife with violence from his house with a young wife in an advanced state of pregnancy, and without even the poor excuse which might arise from intoxication. The only real question under these circumstances is, not whether this charge, unexplained and unjustified, is a libel, but whether there is enough to explain and justify it. One thing which meets us at the threshold is that the defendant is a man of high repute as editors of a newspaper. One rule, which is stated without fear of contradiction, is that the pub-

tor of a public journal may tell the truth in all cases without fear of the consequences, and that, while he does so, he cannot be made answerable in a civil proceeding, nor, indeed, anywhere, unless on the ground of malice, or a wanton interference with the common happiness of others.

"An assertion that another has made a statement if true, if he has made it; and yet, if that statement be false and libellous, the truth will not protect those who repeat it. This holds good of the editor of a newspaper, as well as of all other persons; for the law will look to the substance, which is untrue, and not to the form, which is true; and will consider the original wrong as aggravated if it is repeated by him who gives it currency. Hence a newspaper cannot justify the repetition of a misstatement, on the ground that it was derived from another person, whose name is or is not mentioned, however true it may be that he actually made it."

THE QUARTERLY-AMERICAN, WOOD. — The slave

ment has been promulgated far and wide that American wool is unfit to give that beautiful finish required for broad cloth of the best quality. It has been stated that our wools were longer in the staple than the foreign kinds, and were excellent for making strong wools, but did not possess the necessary felting property requisite for fine cloth, and for this reason a little foreign wool was necessary. If C. Merriam, in the last number of the Country Gentleman, scatters all such assertions to the winds, and proves conclusively that American wool surpasses all foreign wools for its felting properties and for making beautiful broad cloth, light or heavy. He states that American grown wool and fine wool from Saxony have been found to be identical.

The finest Saxony wool obtained from Hungary contained only 2,400 serrations to the inch, while wool obtained from samples of American flocks contained 2,552 serrations to the inch.